

## DEVIL'S WORK.

**Painful Episodes Witnessed at Evictions in the County Lettrim.**

**Aged and Helpless Hurlled From Their Homes Like Cattle.**

**How the Land Courts Are Used to Oppress the Poor.**

### VICTIMS OF LANDLORD TYRANNY

From the last number received of the Dublin Freeman's Journal we take the following Sligo letter, showing the hardships and persecution to which the people are subjected by the land grabbers:

Evictions are, happily, rare nowadays, but today the peace has been broken and the bailiffs and the Sheriff are again at work. The scene is again the barren hill-sides of Lettrim, where the brawny arms of an oppressed peasantry have wrung from the rocky and bogland tracks hardly a meager living. Life is sweet even to those whose daily existence is no more easy than that of the tortured serfs of Siberian Russia. Such are the people who today, because they could not pay an impossible rent, were the victims of landlord tyranny, and having suffered during their entire lives with the stress of poverty have, some of them, on the very brink of the grave been hurled from their homes like so many cattle. The scenes in themselves were enough to chill the blood of the most unimpressionable, and the victims, what have they done? There were two of them, McSharry and McGillion, who were paying to the landlord, Tottenham, for many years the sum of £4 a year for their holdings of less than half an acre. In 1887 they took advantage of the land acts and entered the Land Courts, where the rent that they had paid for so many long years was reduced to thirty shillings a year each. After the fixing of this rent they tendered the thirty shillings per year as fixed by the Sub-Land Commission to the receiver, then a man named Dolling. Their ability to fight a rich eschequer in the hands of Chancery will be best judged by the public from the holdings which they possessed. Unable to fee lawyers and understand the many intricacies of land law, they allowed their cases to go by default and the rents were raised back to the old figure of £4.

Another case is that of John Meehan, who paid the landlord the rent of £18 a year for a great number of years for his small and barren holding in Killyclogher. He went into the Land Courts to have a fair rent fixed and his holding was reduced to £4. On July 31, 1899, the Land Judges of the High Court of Justice in Ireland ordered the final notice for the sale of those lands, which up to the present has not taken place. The tenants have all along been willing to buy, but the influence of high places for the horde of vulture agents, bailiffs and process servers who fatten on the ruin of the people, has succeeded in preventing that happy consummation of the long struggle for justice waged by the tenants on this notorious estate.

At 10 o'clock today the "devil's work" commenced. Over one hundred police were present from the counties of Leitrim, Sligo and Roscommon. The force was under the command of Mr. Smith, R. M., of Dromahair; County Inspector Maguire and three District Inspectors—Maxwell, O'Rourke and Fitzsimons. The work first began at the house of Ellen McGorty, a lonely woman, who lives with her mother-in-law at Glenkeel. The old woman is a confirmed invalid over eighty-five years of age and perfectly helpless. She had to be carried out, and was left lying at the back of a ditch in a very weak state of health, and a messenger had to be dispatched for the priest in all possible haste to attend her. She was attacked with an epileptic fit, and up to late hour in the evening her life was despaired of. It should be mentioned that the work of removing the bed and the few scanty sticks of furniture was done by the Sheriff and his son.

The next house visited was J. S. McSharry's, Killy, whose case is referred to above. He offered the Sheriff £8 and costs, which the landlord's representative refused to take, saying they would accept no money, and only wanted the land. At this eviction the police drawn up in a cordon guarded every approach to the house. They mercilessly handled the people, knocking them down and ill-using them even on the ground. One young man, named Gallagher, was seen to be knocked down by a constable, lifted by him, and deliberately knocked down again by the same paid ruffian in uniform. At this stage Mr. Denis Kilbride intervened and talked strongly to the authorities, who thereupon checked the police, who became less offensive. Vaugh and his son, amidst the groans of the angry crowd, threw out all the furniture and nailed up the door. McSharry has a weak family of six children, none of whom are over eight years of age. A road of land in the possession of Mr. Collum was next taken possession of by the Sheriff.

The evicting parties, accompanied by the police, next visited Mrs. Rose Kearney

(Tom), of Coranmoor. En route from Killyclogher to the place mentioned—nearly two and a half miles—immense crowds of people followed, shouting and groaning at the police. The Glenfame band and the Killyclogher band accompanied the crowds.

Passing through the fields from the road to Mrs. Kearney's the police were subjected to some very biting remarks, such as "Another Spion Kop," "De Wet is on your track," "Have you the white flag with you?" "Wyndham's Yeomanry," etc. On reaching the house of Mrs. Kearney, who is very ill, Wilton Vaugh entered, and a Mrs. Kearney who was nursing the sick woman told him to be quiet and not have an uproar, fearing the collapse of the dying woman who lay fainting on the bed. The Sheriff entered the room and examined the sick woman. He lifted her out of bed and roughly laid her on the floor amidst the horrified protestations and screams of her female relatives. Mr. Denis Kilbride, who now came into the house, warned the Sheriff that as he was not a medical man, and on him would lie the blame if anything serious happened to the invalid, whom her friends tried to revive by bathing her temples in water. Mr. Maude, brother of the receiver, apparently sick of the Sheriff's conduct, asked him to desist, and the latter left the house saying in an insulting way that the woman was shamming. When the people outside heard of the occurrence deep and hearty groans were given for the Sheriff, whom the police had to form a cordon around.

The police outside, during this time, were behaving very badly. One policeman throttled a young man from Killy, John O'Rourke, and threw him against a broken stump, cutting his leg badly. Mr. Dennis Johnston, who was standing by at this scene, asked the policeman for his name, which he refused to give. His name was also inquired of District-Inspector Maxwell, who refused to give any information.

The party then went further across the fields to the house of J. S. Kearney. Here there was a girl in a dying condition, and the forces had to withdraw from this place also without carrying out the death sentence.

At this juncture a council of war was held, and shortly afterwards the evicting party left for Manorhamilton, where the officers and most of the Constabulary stayed. In the evening a large and imposing demonstration was held in the town of Killyclogher, presided over by Mr. John Kearney, and spirited speeches were delivered by Messrs. Kilbride and Johnston.

The evictions will be proceeded with tomorrow. Mr. Johnston and Mr. Kilbride will remain as long as the campaign continues. Mr. Kilbride telegraphed the facts of Mrs. Kearney's and Mr. McGorty's cases to Mr. John Dillon, M. P.

### CATHEDRAL SOCIETIES.

**Elaborate Arrangements For Their Picnic at Riverview Wednesday.**

The most elaborate outing and picnic ever given under the auspices of the Cathedral societies will take place Wednesday at Riverview Park, and society is greatly interested. Ample arrangements have been made to entertain all who attend, and the attractions arranged for are many and interesting. The ladies of the Altar Society will have charge of the dining-room, which has been newly built and enlarged. The menu embraces all the delicacies of the season, and all for a very small sum.

The refreshment tables will be presided over by a bevy of pretty girls of the Young Ladies' Sodality, who will entertain their friends in a charming manner. An amusing novelty will be the orange tree, which will be looked after by the members of the Holy Angels' Society.

The ladies of the Cathedral have arranged for a series of games during the afternoon, when they will distribute many handsome prizes. A great number of side attractions will be provided by the St. Vincent de Paul Society, and all who visit Riverview that day are guaranteed their money's worth. Great interest is being taken in the disposal of the horse, carriage and harness, which will be drawn for during the evening.

Prominent among the ladies taking an active interest in this year's outing are Mesdames Charles Smith, Mary Burke, Fannie Wetzel, Ernest Kampfmüller and Ernest Bohne, and Misses Kate Walsh, Hannah Nagle, Annie Finn, Rose Quinn and Mary Cummings, who will be assisted by many whose names we were unable to learn.

### YOUNG FOLKS MADE MERRY.

Among the many recent private outings in this vicinity none was more thoroughly enjoyed than the one which took place at the beautiful country place of Mr. and Mrs. S. A. French on the Cane Run road on the Fourth of July. The party left the city at an early hour, chaperoned by Mr. and Mrs. McCluskey, Mr. and Mrs. Ben Lawler and Mr. and Mrs. Riley, and the day was given over to a patriotic celebration of the national holiday. The party was a large one, and included Misses Victoria Robertson, Catherine McCluskey, Mary Higgins, Bernadette Lawler, Stella Buckley, Margaret Murphy, Mabel Davis, Lee McCluskey, Catherine Lawler, Eva Fowler, Margaret Norton, Nellie Fitzgibbon of Shelbyville, Mayme Seymour, Addie Blincoe, Nora Fitzpatrick of Chicago, Cassy Howard, Agnes Fowler, Addie Lawler, Sadie

## RELIGIOUS LIBERTY UPHELD

### Judge Toney Decides That It Is Lawful For Catholics to Give Money in Their Wills For the Saying of Masses.

### End of the Contest of Thomas F. Coleman to Have Annulled the Many Bequests For Charitable and Other Purposes of John D. O'Leary.

John D. O'Leary, who was well known as an educated, highly intelligent and prosperous business man, died here on May 14, 1893, and left an estate estimated by Thomas F. Coleman to be worth about \$200,000, but estimated by the executor to be worth \$65,000. Mr. O'Leary in his will gave \$3,000 to Father James M. Hays, S. J., of Chicago, for masses for Mr. O'Leary and his family and gave \$1,000 to the Cathedral for masses for the same persons. Mr. O'Leary also gave \$3,000 to the Bishop of Louisville, "to be invested and the income to be applied in rewards of merit to the pupils in the parochial poor schools of Louisville." The will also gave to the Bishop of Cork \$3,000, "to be applied in charitable uses so as to do most good in his judgment." The will also gave to the Jesuits one hundred acres of land in Jefferson and Bullitt counties, "for the purposes of education or religion." The remainder of his estate Mr. O'Leary gave to the Bishop of Louisville and three others to be chosen by him "for the establishment of a home for poor Catholic men as soon as the proceeds of my estate may justify."

Thomas F. Coleman, one of the heirs of O'Leary, contrary to the wishes of most of the heirs, and perhaps of all, brought a suit to have these legacies declared invalid on the ground that they were too indefinite and uncertain, or that they were for superstitious uses. Father Hays, to whom \$3,000 was given for masses, is himself an heir, and if the will were broken would be entitled to more money than was given him. Mr. Coleman brought suit in his own name for himself and for the other heirs without showing their consent.

In the answers of the executor and Bishop McCloskey and others the meaning of the mass was clearly set out and it was shown to be a religious ceremony for the benefit of both the living and the dead. It was shown, too, that masses are said publicly in the churches where all Catholics and the public may attend, and that the mass itself and the prayers are said for the intention of the person who contributes in this way toward the support of the church, and that the nature and purposes of the mass are based upon Holy Writ and conform to the teachings of the church of Christ from the very beginning.

Judge Toney in passing upon the demurrers filed in the case had to pass upon the question whether money could be given by will for saying masses and whether the gifts by Mr. O'Leary to other charitable purposes were too vague and uncertain to be carried out. Judge Toney copiously and learnedly quoted from Catholic authorities to show the nature of the mass and succinctly gave the history of the legal doctrines which in England have controlled when such legacies have been condemned there.

In the case of Strotter vs. Morgan, decided by Judge Toney some years ago, he rendered a celebrated opinion wherein he learnedly discussed the history and law of charities in England before and after the statute of forty-third Elizabeth and in this country since the foundation of the Government. Judge Toney said:

"In that case I had occasion, as I say, to review the law of charities in Kentucky and the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States and the Court of Appeals of Kentucky touching the same, and to point out the difference between private trusts, as to which vagueness either in subject matter or beneficiaries is fatal, and public or charitable trusts, in which uncertainty in beneficiaries is essential to their validity. The validity of said charity was vindicated upon all the authorities both English and American. It is true the judgment was reversed, but not upon any point raised by counsel or discussed by counsel or decided by the court on the trial of the case. The opinion in that case which I prepared and handed down was over seventy-five pages in print, a copy of which I find is sent out with the record in this case. I shall not therefore on this hearing again go over that domain of the law touching charitable devices and legacies. Both Hume and Macauley in their admirable histories give very interesting accounts of the connection between Church and State in England and the derivation of such authority from the hands of the Caesars. I know of no subject upon which the philosophy of history is more interesting than on the origin and evolution of English law on this subject."

Judge Toney then concludes his decision in the following words:

"I shall take up in the concrete in this case, first, those items of the will of the testator, John D. O'Leary, which bequeath money for the saying of masses for the repose of the souls of the dead. These are items four and thirteen. And first, I may say, the doctrine touching the invalidity of bequests for superstitious uses, never has been recognized in England. In England, every bequest is considered for a superstitious use and void, which contravened, or was inconsistent with, the doctrine established by law. If the Roman Catholic Church had been the legal church of England, then any bequest to support or carry out the ceremonial or tenets of the Methodist or Presbyterian or Episcopalian church, or any other church, would have been void. And so, if the Presbyterian or Episcopalian church, all bequests for purposes that contravened its religious tenets would have been void, as for superstitious uses. But both under the constitution of the United States and under the constitution of the State of Kentucky, there is no religious church or church established by law in this State. In the eyes of the law all religious denominations in this State are equally orthodox. There is absolute religious equality, and the law neither makes nor permits any discrimination between different religious creeds or forms of worship. The ceremonial, tenets and beliefs of one church or sect are just as sacred in the eyes of the law as those of another. The nature of mass, like preaching, is a religious act, and is no more superstitious in the eyes of the law than any of the tenets or doctrines of any other church. And so the belief or doctrine of Purgatory is just as sacred, true and valid in the eyes of the law as the creeds of any other religious denomination. A bequest for the saying of mass is a bequest for an act of religious worship, as much so as a bequest for preaching, or for putting memorial windows in a church, or for supporting religious music in a church. The money directed to be used for the saying of mass is considered as the purchase price of mass, but as an aid in the maintenance and performance of a religious ceremony by the clergy or priesthood. In the case of Schouler's petition, 134 Mass. 428, it was held that a bequest of money for masses

was a good charitable bequest of the testatrix, and the court said: "Masses are religious or superstitious, or the observance of the church of which the testatrix was a member, and come within the religious or pious uses which are upheld as public charities." To the same effect is Rhymers's appeal, 134 St. 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

Who has a right to set himself up to pronounce judgment upon religious ceremonies of the different churches, and say some of the doctrines and ceremonies of religious belief are superstitious and others may not? What becomes of the boasted freedom of conscience, and of religious belief secured to the citizens of this country by Federal and State constitutions, if a Protestant Judge is to declare bequests which sustain or support a doctrine of the Roman Catholic Church void, or vice versa? Can a Catholic arrogate to himself such power as to the doctrines of a Protestant church? Such pretensions are haughty and dogmatic and are deemed in this age and country by all rational persons as worse than error—the insolence of ignorance and bigotry. Alexander Pope's "Universal Prayer" speaks the language of that devout philosophy, tolerance and wisdom of conscience which characterizes our institutions:

"Let not this weak, unknowing hand, Presume they thy bolts to throw, Or deal damnation round the land, On all I judge thy foe."

"If I am right, thy grace impart, Still in the right to stay; If I am wrong, oh teach my heart To find the better way."

In the States of New Jersey, Illinois, Kentucky and New York, bequests for masses have been held by the courts of last resort to be valid as religious and charitable bequests, both under and independent of the statute of charitable uses. And so the Supreme Court of New Hampshire, in Webster, executor vs. Sugrout, et al., 45 N. H. 100, a bequest for masses for the repose of the souls of the deceased was held to be valid on the ground that masses are religious ceremonial or observances of the church and the income to be applied to rewards of merit for the pupils in the parochial poor schools of Louisville.

Prizes to pupils in schools are incentives to diligence and study, and the validity of bequests or trusts for the distribution of prizes and premiums for such purposes in schools and colleges has never been questioned, much less repudiated by the courts. Such bequests are highly commendable. They promote education of the mind by stimulating the pupils to study and to a laudable emulation of rivalry in the pursuit of letters. The illustrious Ben Franklin, in his will, 10 years ago, made such a bequest. He bequeathed \$100 to the Boston free schools for the purchase of medical books, and to the Boston Latin school for the purchase of books. It stands today in full vigor, and as Mr. Parton in his life of Franklin says, it is still stimulating the pupils in those schools to application today. Many of the most eminent citizens of Boston, says Mr. Parton, boast of possessing the Franklin medal (St. Parton's life of Franklin, page 626). Look into the catalogues of Yale, Harvard, University of Virginia, the Vanderbilt University, Centre College or any of the first-class colleges in the United States, and you will find medals to be awarded annually upon prizes to pupils in schools.

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Sledd, Elva Comp, Cora Thierman; Messrs. Dan Lawler, Joe Farrell, Harry Gorman, Wallace Lawler, Charles Boegle, Allie Goe, Paul Higgins, Tom Jordan, Andrew Bowling, Jim Grant, Keen Newcomb, Louis Grant, Will McGalen, Paul Caldwell, Clarence Nevin, Louis Biery, Rider, Scanlon, Macklin.

### CONFIRMATION.

Tomorrow morning at the high mass at St. William's church, Thirteenth and Wilson streets, the sacrament of confirmation will be conferred on quite a large class. The services will be grand and impressive.

### MOTHER.

Young people, look in those eyes, listen to the dear voice and notice the feeling of even a touch that is bestowed upon you by that gentle hand. Make much of it while you have the most precious of all gifts, a loving mother. Read the unfathomable love in those eyes, the kind anxiety of that tone and look, however slight your pain. In after life you may have friends, fond, dear, kind friends; but never will you have again the inexhaustible love that none but a mother bestows. Often do I sigh in my struggles with the hard, uncaring world for the

deep sweet security I felt when on an evening resting on her bosom I listened to some quiet tale, suitable to my age, read in her tender, untiring voice. Never can I forget her sweet glances cast upon me when I appeared asleep; never her kiss of peace at night. Years have passed away since we laid her by my father in the old churchyard, yet still her voice whispers from her grave and her eyes watch over me as I visit spots long since hallowed by her memory.—Lord Macaulay.

A common mistake is getting a small piece of ice every day or every other day, instead of filling the ice chamber two or

three times a week. The small piece of ice can not reduce the temperature sufficiently, and the result is that each new piece melts rapidly and the food can not be kept long. It will be found at the end of the season that the cost of ice and waste of food have been much greater than if the ice chamber had been kept filled.

### GETTING READY.

**Irish-American Society Will Have a Big Day at Riverview.**

The next meeting of the Irish-American Society takes place Thursday night at the new Hibernian Hall, Seventh and Market streets, when an unusually large attendance is expected. The committees arranging for the Irish-American celebration at Riverview Park next month will make their reports, and they promise to be interesting.

The Society held no meeting on the night of July 4, and consequently there should be a number of candidates to initiate and other business of importance to transact.

The time for the annual election of officers is now approaching and every member should pay his dues and be entitled to vote.

Thursday night the dollar death assessment becomes due. This feature of the Irish-American Society is a good one, as the benefits will hereafter be paid as soon as claims are presented.

### REINSTATED.

**Capt. James Hendricks to Resume His Former Position.**

Capt. James Hendricks, one of the most efficient men in the local police department, some time ago reduced to the ranks because of charges preferred against him by Chief Hager, was on Thursday reinstated to his former position. Capt. Hendricks has been a member of the force for the past fifteen years, and during that time has filled every position in the department excepting that of Chief. The announcement of his return to his former position was hailed with delight by the members of the department generally, with whom he has always been popular, and his many friends throughout the city are highly elated over what they term his great victory.

The Kentucky Irish-American has it from reliable sources that Major Gunther will soon be appointed Chief to succeed Hager, when Capt. Hendricks will be promoted to fill the vacancy thus occasioned.

### WOLFE TONE.

**Commemoration of His Anniversary in Kildare and Cork.**

The birthday anniversary of Wolfe Tone was celebrated on Sunday by the annual demonstration at Bodestown, County Kildare, and it was also marked by the hanging of a handsome wreath over the site of the memorial in St. Stephen's green. A special train which left Kingsbridge for Salinas was very largely availed of. A goodly number of people went from town in waggons, others rode on bicycles, and when the contingents from Naas and Clane and the neighboring districts had joined the Dublin people there was an extremely large gathering round Wolfe Tone's grave in the picturesque churchyard of Bodestown. Addresses were delivered by P